

SANTA FE NEW MEXICAN.

VOL. 35.

SANTA FE, N. M., WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1898.

NO. 66.

No. 4 Bakery.
H. B. CARTWRIGHT & BRO
GROCERIES, FLOUR AND POTATOES, HAY,
GRAIN AND FEED.

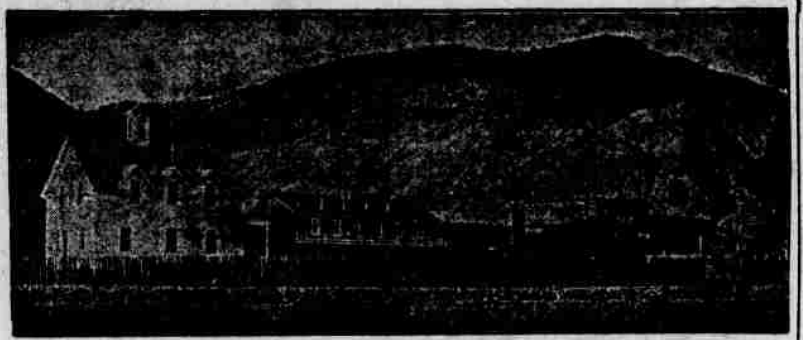
Crockery, Glassware and China.

GARDEN AND FLOWER SEED.

TELEPHONE 4

OJO CALIENTE

(HOT SPRINGS.)



THESE Celebrated Hot Springs are located in the midst of the Ancient Cliff Dwellers, twenty-five miles west of Taos, and fifty miles north of Santa Fe, and about twelve miles from Barranca Station on the Denver & Rio Grande railway, from which point a daily line of stages runs to the Springs. The temperature of these waters is from 100° to 125°. The gases are carbonic. Altitude 6,000 feet. Climate very dry and delightful the year round. There is now a commodious hotel for the convenience of invalids and tourists. These waters contain 1683.4 grains of alkaline salts to the gallon; being the richest Alkaline Hot Springs in the world. The efficacy of these waters has been thoroughly tested by the miraculous cures effected in the following diseases: Paralysis, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Consumption, Malaria, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Syphilis and Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Catarrh, La Grippe, all Female Complaints, etc. Board, Lodging and Bathing, \$2.50 per day. Reduced rates given by the month. This resort is attractive at all seasons and is open all winter. Passengers for Ojo Caliente can leave Santa Fe at 10:05 a. m. and reach Ojo Caliente at 5 p. m. the same day. Fare for the round trip from Santa Fe to Ojo Caliente, 57. For further particulars address—

ANTONIO JOSEPH, Prop.,
Ojo Caliente, Taos County, New Mexico

Fire Proof and
Steam Heat.

Electric Lights, Elevator,
Everything First-Class.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

CLAIRE HOTEL,
SANTA FE, N. M.

American Plan \$3.00 and \$3.00 per day.
European Plan \$1.00 and upwards.

The Claire has the
only convenient sam-
ple room in the city.

F. G. ERB, Proprietor.

The ARCADE,
H. L. ORMEROD, Mgr.

FINE POOL AND BILLIARD TABLES IN CONNECTION.

Wines, Liquors, and Cigars. CENTRALLY LOCATED

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Tar Paper Factory Goes Up the Spout—
Many Injured and Much Damage.

New York, June 1.—A terrific explosion occurred early today in the tar paper factory of Tobias New & Co., on East 19th street.

The entire plant was wrecked and thousands of dollars damage done. No one was killed but some of the injured may die. The injured are: Tobias New, proprietor; Philip Greenfield, engineer; Victor Rosche, chief engineer; John O'Neill, engineer; Joseph Lamonde, rag picker; Leo J. Jahn; Solomon Jahn; Thomas Ryan; John Judge. Firemen think the explosion was caused by an accumulation of tar gas.

PART OF CERVERA'S FLEET.

Wasp Reports Three Spanish Cruisers in
Cienfuegos Harbor—Flunky Trip
of the Yacht.

New York, June 1.—A dispatch to the World from Key West says: The converted yacht Wasp was doing scout duty off Cienfuegos last Wednesday night. From outside the harbor the Wasp could see several top masts sticking up just inside Morro castle. They looked like Spanish warships and the commander of the Wasp determined to investigate. Under full speed he entered the harbor and went within two miles of the city wharves. Here it was proved that the topmasts belonged to three Spanish cruisers. The Wasp's officers are sure the cruisers are a part of Cervera's fleet.

Reported Passengers and Crew.

Philadelphia June 1.—The passengers and crew of the freight steamer Bolvidere, wrecked off Cape May, Cuba are on the Norwegian steamer Konge from Port Antonio, which will reach this city this afternoon. The Konge passed the Reddy Island this morning. The Norwegian steamer Konge reached her dock at 12:30. She had 34 passengers and the crew of 41 from the wrecked steamer Bolvidere. Vice President Capote, of the Cuban republic, is one of the passengers.

CONFLICTING REPORTS

AS TO BATTLE

London Bewildered by Conflicting
Telegrams—Indications Strong
That Americans Engaged.
Spanish Armored at
Santiago Yesterday.

Reina Mercedes Reported Sunk.

London, June 1.—The city is bewildered by the conflicting reports from Santiago which are reaching here from all sources. "Spanish fleet destroyed or surrendered," alternates with "Reported battle discredited at Navy department" on the news placards. Some specials have been received with seemingly minute details, as to how the Brooklyn, standing well inshore, opened the battle yesterday afternoon at Santiago de Cuba and how a heavy fire was concentrated by the whole squadron on Morro battery and the other defenses, to which they replied furiously. Another report says: "Schley, after exploding many mines in the channel, ran the Texas far enough into the harbor to engage and sink the Reina Mercedes."

DISASTER IN THE PACIFIC.

Schooner Lady Jane Grey Foundered—
Twenty-seven Passengers Lost.

Seattle Wash. June 1.—A special to the Times from Victoria B. C., says the schooner Lady Jane Grey foundered, 90 miles west of Cape Flattery on May 23. Only 27 out of 61 passengers were saved. The following is the list of saved: Ingraham, Lessey, Packard, Pennington, Blackwell, Livingston, Richards, Weaver, Brooke, Kelly, Coutrie, Heller, Davenport, Sells, Bianchi, Ceira, Wachter, Kinsbury, Roberts, Weston, Wilson, and Johnson. The survivors were brought here and left for Seattle.

SANTIAGO BOMBARDED

Morro and Zacopa Batteries Almost Destroyed—Many Killed on Spanish Side—
American Cruiser Seriously Damaged.

New York, June 1.—An Evening Journal special from Cape Haytien says: The torpedo boat Porter arrived at Mole St. Nicholas at 1 o'clock this morning with dispatches for Washington.

The following story of the bombardment at Santiago was obtained by your correspondent: The American squadron, augmented by the torpedo boat Porter, one auxiliary cruiser and the protected cruiser New Orleans, approached the entrance to the harbor about 12:30 p. m. the Iowa leading. Inside the entrance to the harbor was seen one of the warships of Cervera's fleet, stripped for action. As the American fleet drew near the New Orleans was detached and steamed forward ahead of the Iowa, Texas and Massachusetts. One of the forts opened on her and she replied, the other ships directing their fire at the battery of Punta Gorda within the harbor and that of the western end of the position occupied by the Spanish ship. The latter replied to the fire and immediately became a target for all the American ships engaged in the battle. She retired behind the protecting headland and was not seen again during the engagement.

The Iowa, directed by Captain "Fighting Bob" Evans, Massachusetts: Captain

F. J. Higginson, Texas, Captain J. W. Phillip, New Orleans, Captain Wm. Folger, kept up a terrific fire against Morro, Zacopa and Punta Gorda forts for two hours, their projectiles of enormous size doing tremendous damages. The masonry of Zacopa and Morro was battered almost into dust, and the Spanish artillerymen and infantry could plainly be seen flying to safety behind the neighboring hills.

An auxiliary cruiser which joined Commodore Schley's fleet just before the battle took place, was hit by shells from the forts and it is thought seriously damaged.

After seeking the protection of a jutting headland, the Spanish warships continued to fire projectiles over the hills toward the fleet, but they had no range, and not even direction, and the shells fell harmlessly into the sea.

That the number killed and wounded on the Spanish side is enormous none doubt, for time and again the American shells hit the batteries squarely, and amid flying masonry and dismantling guns, forms were seen to fall.

The damage done to the American fleet cannot be learned, but it is not thought any person was killed, if, indeed, any were wounded.

SCHLEY'S FIRST FIGHT

Spanish Torpedo Boats' Night Attack
Repulsed—Three Spanish Cruisers
in Santiago de Cuba Bay Sure.

CHANNEL GREATLY
OBSTRUCTED

Four Rows of Mines Across Entrance to
Harbor—Hot, Hotter, Hottest—Coal-
ing in Full View of Spanish
Batteries.

New York, June 1.—A dispatch to the World from Port Antonio, Jamaica, says:

The first engagement between Schley's squadron and the Spanish ships of Cervera took place Sunday night at midnight. Two torpedo boats made a desperate effort to destroy the American ships. They cleared the harbor, creeping along in the shadow of Morro castle and the mountains at the entrance to the harbor. They had traveled two miles to the westward when the officer on the deck of the Texas sighted them through his night glasses, two search lights of the Texas were turned on them and the next instant the men who had been sleeping at loaded guns were aroused and at work.

Flashing lights told the Spaniards that they were discovered and they made a quick rush toward the Brooklyn and Texas. Before their bows had swung around the crews of the forward batteries of the Texas were pumping steel at them. The rapid fire guns were used.

The din alarmed the whole fleet. The machine guns of the Brooklyn were at work a few seconds after those of the Texas started in. The other ships were lying further off the shore. A call to general quarters was sounded on each in the belief that all of Cervera's fleet was coming out in a desperate effort to escape.

Search lights were played on the waters by all of the ships. The Texas and Brooklyn poured such a furious shower of small shells at the torpedo boats that the latter were forced to turn about and seek safety in the harbor. What damage they sustained is unknown. No attempt to pursue them was made. It is thought neither was struck as they retreated quickly and made small targets in the uncertain twilight. The Spanish did not discharge torpedoes, though they got within 500 yards of the Texas. Schley's ships have made examinations of the batteries and channel, revealing much stronger guns and mines than was supposed. Four rows of the narrow mine laid across the narrow entrance to the harbor. Early this morning the Marblehead ventured to within two miles of the harbor and positively recognized the cruiser Cristobal Colon and two cruisers of the Vizcaya type and the dismantled cruiser Reina Mercedes, upon which guns have been mounted, making her a floating fort. This leaves only two ships of the Cape Verde squadron unaccounted for, and Schley is sure that they are further up the bay. He does not anticipate an attempt by Admiral Cervera to break out in the face of superior numbers and armament. An idea over the coal problem was allayed today by the arrival of two colliers conveyed by the New Orleans. The sea was smooth as glass and the Iowa and Brooklyn coaled in full view of the batteries. The officers and men of the fleet are affected by the intense heat. Every aperture is closed at night to prevent the escape of light and officers and men sleep on deck.

WAR COSTS MONEY.

Secretary Alger Calls for More Sinews of
War—Bryan to Be Colonel of
Regiment.

Washington, June 1.—Secretary Alger sent to the house today additional estimates of \$3,107,000 required immediately for the expeditionary force to Cuba and for work and equipments necessary in the campaign against Porto Rico and Philippine Islands. Secretary Alger transmits a letter outlining an immediate action against Cuba, saying it is proposed to dispatch 15,000 to 20,000 troops at once to be followed as rapidly as possible by 50,000 more.

Secretary Alger has telegraphed the governor of Nebraska that he will give him an opportunity to furnish an additional full regiment of infantry. This will permit the governor to appoint William J. Bryan as colonel of the regiment.

CAPTAIN SIGSBEE REMEMBERED

THE MAINE.
New York, June 1.—A special to the Journal from Key West says the Spanish troop-ship Alfonso XIII with troops and coal was captured on Monday off Cape May by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Captain Sigsbee in command. The St. Paul fired 17 shots before the troop-ship surrendered and several of them took effect.

INVASION POSTPONED

President Decides 100,000 Volun-
teers Must Be Organized, Armed
and Drilled First.

REGIMENTS AT MAXIMUM

Instructions As to Filling of Second Call
of 75,000 Volunteers—No New Orga-
nizations for the Present—Local
Recruiting.

New York, June 1.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Not until 100,000 men are organized, thoroughly drilled and armed, will the main invasion of Cuba take place. This is President McKinley's decision after carefully considering all the difficulties the army would encounter in attacking Spain's stronghold at Havana.

When this army will start has not been decided, but the report of General Miles when he returns from his present tour of inspection, may throw much light on the subject.

Tampa, June 1.—Gen. Miles was tired out when he arrived here. He is apparently beginning to feel the terrific strain he has been under for the past few months.

How the New Quota Will Be Filled.
Washington, June 1.—An order was issued by the War department today which provides that the organizations accepted and mustered into the United States service under the president's first call for troops will be expanded from the 75,000 men asked for under the second call, so each regiment shall consist of twelve companies and each battalion squadron of four companies of the maximum enlisted strength provided by the volunteer army act. Regimental and independent battalion commanders are to select a recruiting party to obtain recruits in the locality where the organization was raised. Additional companies necessary for the completion of the regiments and battalions are to be mustered in by the same rules that obtained under the president's first proclamation.

THE ENGAGEMENT OFF

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

El Morro Battery Destroyed—The Ameri-
can Loss Unknown.

Port au Prince, June 1.—Hayti, 8:50 a. m.—The following additional details have been received here from Spanish sources at Havana of the engagement off Santiago yesterday:

"The Spanish batteries first answered the fire of the American squadron in a lively manner. After 20 minutes firing, directed in a superior manner upon the part of the American fleet, the Spanish batteries began to weaken and the American ships concentrated a violent fusillade on El Morro battery, destroying it completely. The forts at Zacopa and Punta Gorda fired the last shots."

The Spanish loss must have been considerable. Details are lacking as to the American loss. The Spanish pretended to have struck the American vessels several times, but this information is accepted here under reserve. At 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon the American squadron ceased firing, as there were no Spanish vessels in sight.

Spanish Pipe Accounts

Madrid, June 1.—11 a. m.—The minister of marine has received a dispatch saying that the American squadron suffered a check before Santiago de Cuba.

Madrid, June 1.—Admiral Cervera is alleged to have repulsed the American ships, which are said to have retreated

and have been damaged. The Spanish fleet, it is claimed, did not suffer. Havana, June 1.—The following Spanish account of the reported engagement off Santiago has been issued here: The American fleet, consisting of the Iowa, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, Texas, New Orleans, Marblehead, Minneapolis and another cruiser, in addition to six small vessels, took up a position May 31, on the western side of the mouth of Santiago channel, opening fire from the first five vessels.

The Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon was anchored toward Punta Gorda and could be seen from the open sea. The fire of the American fleet was answered by the Morro, Zacopa and Punta Gorda batteries and by the cruiser Cristobal Colon.

The American fleet fired seventy shots with projectiles without causing the least damage. The bombardment lasted ninety minutes, and the American fleet retired with a transatlantic steamer, auxiliary cruiser, damaged. Two shells were seen to explode on the Iowa's stern, and there was fire on board another battleship. Several projectiles fell inside the harbor near the Spanish ships. There is great enthusiasm at Santiago de Cuba and here.

MILES ON DECK.

Destruction of Spanish Blockhouse Near
Matanzas—Artillery Brigade Drilled.
Tampa, Fla., June 1.—General Nelson A. Miles, accompanied by his entire staff, arrived here this morning. He was accompanied also by his wife, daughter and son.

Drilling of Artillery Brigade.
Lieutenant J. D. Miloy, of General Shafter's staff, has returned from an inspection of various points along the east coast of Florida. A firing drill of the whole brigade of light artillery, ten batteries, four guns each, was held along the beach at Port Tampa today. All the artillery maneuvers were gone through with and the sight was an impressive one.

Spanish Block House Destroyed.

Key West, June 1.—The U. S. auxiliary gunboat Uncas arrived here this morning from the Cuban coast. She reports that Monday about a mile and a half from Matanzas light house, she sighted a Spanish block house. Taking up a position 600 yards off shore, the Uncas fired two shots at the house which was wrecked. The auxiliary gunboat Leyden, came up and also fired a couple of shots. It is not known whether any Spanish were killed but they probably fled at the first shot. All was quiet on the Havana harbor.

Obstructions in Cardenas Harbor.

New York, June 1.—A special to the Evening World says: A British tramp steamer that obtained permission of the blockading fleet to enter Cardenas harbor was unable to do so on account of obstructions sunk by the Spanish at the entrance of the harbor.

Santiago Cable Still Working.

Kingston, June 1.—The West Indian and Panama cable company is still receiving messages from Santiago de Cuba and avers that the cables are not cut.

Havana Fortifications Strengthened.

Key West, June 1.—A warship just in from the blockade reports that on Sunday morning a small Spanish gunboat came out of Havana harbor and ran along the line of batteries, close in shore. Yesterday she again came out, venturing over two miles from land. She was chased and a shot fired at her, whereupon she scudded back to port. Fortifications are in course of construction on Morro heights and a steam donkey carrying earth and sand is running night and day.

Dispatches for Washington.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, 8:45 June 1.—The U. S. torpedo boat Porter put into the harbor of Mole St. Nicholas at 1 o'clock this morning, probably with dispatches for Washington and left at 2 o'clock.

Nothing New in Washington.

Washington, June 1.—Late this forenoon there was no official information received of a bombardment.

DEWEY A GOOD AMERICAN.

Prince Henry Could Not Snub the American
Admiral—A Royal Apology.

Chicago, June 1.—Charles N. Post, vice president of the Lyon & Healy company, who has just returned from an extended tour in the Orient, met Admiral Dewey at Hongkong on March 23. Mr. Post tells of a social passage at arms between Dewey and Prince Henry, brother of Emperor William, commanding the German squadron at Hongkong. Prince Henry, immediately after his arrival at Hongkong, gave a banquet to the higher officers of the other fleets, among whom was Admiral Dewey.

At the feast the prince proposed a toast to his own country, then to Great Britain, then to all other great powers except the United States. Finally just before dinner was over the royal host proposed a toast to his country. When Admiral Dewey saw that apparently his country was to be slighted, he left the banquet without ceremony. Next day a representative of Prince Henry sent a roundabout apology to Dewey, but he sent back word that he would accept nothing but a written or personal apology from the prince. The latter then called upon Dewey and apologized, saying in the confusion of the dinner he thoughtlessly neglected to put the American toast in its proper place on the program.

Afterwards Prince Henry gave a ball but Admiral Dewey, although invited, did not attend.

OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Dedication and Opening—Great Olvio Par-
ade—One Hundred Bands—Procession
Three Miles Long.

Omaha, Neb., June 1.—Amid the music of 100 bands, cheers of 100,000 people, the blast of many whistles and the waving of innumerable flags, the Transmississippi Exposition was dedicated this morning.

Nothing occurred to mar the occasion. At 9:30 the great civic parade started from the center of the city to the exposition grounds. The National Marine band led the splendid pageant, and 100 musical organizations participated. The procession was three miles long.

The railroad men estimated that 100,000 people had arrived. These mingled with the citizens of Omaha and formed one solid phalanx along the route of the parade for ten miles.

Rev. Dr. Nichols, of St. Louis, opened the exercises at the grounds with an appeal to "He, who doeth all things well," to shower his blessings on the enterprise and people of the Transmississippi region.

John L. Webster, of Omaha, and John N. Baldwin, of Council Bluffs, eulogized

Royal makes the food pure,
Wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

FOR SALE BY
H. B. CARTWRIGHT & BRO.

the occasion. President McKinley addressed the assembled multitude by long distance telephone, touched the magic button and the exposition was dedicated. The weather could not have been more propitious and not a particle of dust was evident.

RUN ON BANK OF SPAIN.
Serious Financial Condition and No Remedy
for It—Government Wants Billion
of Pesetas.

Madrid, 5 p. m., June 1.—The attention of the public today is absorbed in the condition of the Bank of Spain, which is considered more serious than any reverse of war, inasmuch as the impossibility of the bank to help the government means the impossibility to continue the war. There was a long procession at the bank during the day. All classes were represented. Many women were in line waiting their turn to change notes into silver, fearing that the notes would soon be subjected to discount. If the run continues there is danger of the bank's stock of silver being exhausted. The government has sent in the Bank of Spain with negotiations for a new loan of 1,000,000,000 pesetas at 4 percent.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Senate.
Washington, June 1.—A bill for the protection of homestead settlers, who have entered the military or naval service of the United States in time of war, was passed by the senate today. The bill provides that service in the war with Spain shall be considered as residence and work upon the land and that by enlistment a claim shall not be forfeited.

When the war revenue bill was taken up Mr. Chandler resumed, said, as the majority of the finance committee would insist upon its proposition to coin the silver seigniorage and the Republican minority would press its bond proposition, he thought it proper to offer some remarks upon the amendment he offered to the pending bill as follows:

"And it is hereby declared to be the policy of the United States not to commit the country more thoroughly to the gold standard, but that the efforts of the government in all its branches shall be steadily directed to secure and maintain the use of silver as well as of gold as a standard money with the free coinage of both under a system of bimetalism which will insure a parity in value of the coins of the two metals."

President's Nominations.

The president sent these nominations to the senate today:

Postmasters—New Mexico—Estevan Baca, Socorro.

Arizona—Geo. W. Cheney, Tucson.

House—The senate bill to remove all political disabilities passed the house unanimously.

New French Tariff in Force.

Paris, June 1.—A decree was published today provisionally extending the benefits of a minimum tariff to various American products.

Fifteen Prisoners Escape.

Leavenworth, Kas. June 1.—At the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth this morning, a mutiny broke out among the convicts and fifteen Muscovite territory outlaws were shot down, but the others escaped. Muscovite led the outbreak.

THE SANTA FE

MERCANTILE

CO. AD. GUSDORF, Manager.

Parasols!

Parasols!

The finest and cheapest selection of parasols ever shown in this city. It is a pleasure to look at the colorings of parasols we received to day. You can buy an elegant all silk parasol for less than in any Eastern city.

Ladies'

Skirts!

We are in receipt of a fine selection of ladies homespun linen skirts in all colors. The latest styles, plaited. The handsomest goods ever shown in any store. Come early and get your size.

SWEEPING REDUCTION.

All our Ladies' waists have been reduced in Price. Call and see the difference in Prices.

CARPETS.

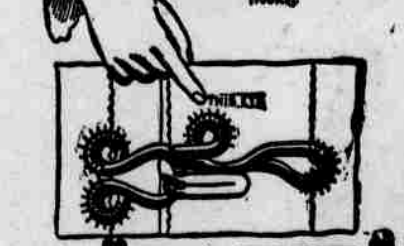
CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We will sell you an all wool Ingrain Carpet at 50 cents per yard.

**SEVEN
POINTS OF MERIT**

1. No Sewing under the bill
2. Takes one third less sewing time than any other
3. Divides strain on cloth
4. Gives firmer fastening with less sewing
5. Hooks and unhooked easier (No thread to catch on the eye)
6. Has more reliable hump because free from thread under bill
7. Same price as common netting



THE RAPID
HOOK AND EYE

Millinery

at less than one half of its actual cost

We closed out an entire new and attractive line of everything in this line. Call and convince yourselves that you can buy for one dollar for which you formerly paid \$2.50. This is no fake